

SOME DOUBT SEWALL STORY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The cable announcement from Philadelphia published in the Advertiser yesterday morning that a Hawaiian sailor, a survivor of the lost Arthur Sewall, had arrived at Philadelphia, aroused much interest in Honolulu.

The Sydneyham which brought this survivor of the Sewall to Philadelphia is a Norwegian bark of 970 tons under command of Captain Guthormsen. She sailed from Newcastle, New South Wales December 21 for Arica, in northern Chile. Newcastle and Arica are separated by about 130 degrees of longitude and twenty degrees of latitude. The cable account states that the rescued sailor left the Arthur Sewall and saw her burn soon after she rounded the Horn. Assuming that the Sewall had passed a little to the northward of Cape Horn in the Pacific ocean, it is quite conceivable that a sailing vessel from Newcastle to Arica might be in the same locality and thus pick up any survivor. The Sydneyham reached Arica March 2, just a little over a month ago, and 74 days out from Newcastle. Arica is an unimportant town of 3000 inhabitants, so it is readily conceivable that news even of so important matter as the loss of the Arthur Sewall might not get to the world from Arica, nor until the Sydneyham reached an American port from Arica, and Philadelphia seems to be the first port she reached. Arriving at Arica March 2, and allowing a reasonable time there to load or discharge or both would require a pretty smart voyage to have reached Philadelphia by April 9.

From these deductions, however, it would appear that the Arthur Sewall must have made a very long passage from Philadelphia to Cape Horn or have been a very long time getting around the Horn. She left Philadelphia April 3, 1907. As the Sydneyham did not leave Newcastle until December 21, more than eight months afterwards, and as it must have taken some time for her to get into the locality of where the Sewall was, in order to pick up the survivors who had been out in a boat for three days only, it must have been ten months at least after the sailing of the Sewall before she was lost. This would indicate that something had gone wrong with her long before this survivor of her loss parted company with her.

Of course the cable advice regarding the matter are yet meagre and incomplete. According to what was received yesterday the Sewall took fire soon after rounding Cape Horn, and it soon became certain that the vessel would have to be abandoned. In getting away from the ship Second Mate Weinberg, and Charles Dixon Baker, a Hawaiian sailor, were engaged in lowering a boat. The fastenings gave way and they with the boat fell to the water. They drifted free from the ship and were unable to take any of their fellow seamen aboard. They were without equipment or provisions in any quantity. Their boat drifted away and they saw the ship burn. After three days of helpless drifting they and their boat were picked up by the bark Sydneyham which brought them to Philadelphia. These two men know nothing of the fate of their shipmates.

The news that a survivor had reached Philadelphia after so long a time was received with considerable incredulity along the waterfront yesterday. It seemed incredible that if there should be any survivors they would not have been heard from before this. It was recalled that only a short time ago a sailor appeared in New York claiming to be a survivor of the Tille E. Starbuck and told a story of wreck and hardship that while harrowing was readily proved untrue. There was the thought that there might be something in the present case like that.

The records of the United States Shipping Commissioner here, so far as they have been searched, do not show the shipment from here of any Hawaiian by the name of Charles Dixon Baker. When the Arthur Sewall sailed from here twenty months ago she had four Hawaiians among her crew. These gave their names as Charles Dixon, Charles Kanikau, S. Sam, and Sam John. Hawaiians are often known under two different names, one Hawaiian, the other English, one often the equivalent of the other. They do not always ship under the names by which they are known. It does not necessarily follow that the Charles Dixon Baker left here in the Sewall. There are a good many Hawaiian sailors scattered about the world.

It was reported yesterday that some native had said that he thought the real name of the Charles Dixon who shipped on the Arthur Sewall when she sailed from here nearly two years ago was Charles Dixon Baker. No confirmation of this could be secured, however, nor could it be learned that any Hawaiian was known here to have been a sailor on the Arthur Sewall on this voyage.

The complete details of this story will be awaited with great interest.

ADMIRAL VERY ON SHIPS AND RIGS

Editor Advertiser: As a lowly student

of language, and particularly of the more or less picturesque phraseology of the sea, I have been interested in the recent public outbreak of the perennial discussion as to the appropriate name to be given to a four-masted vessel with yards upon three only of the four. This problem, like that of the hickory-nut and the shag-bark; and its congener, that of the partridge and the quail, is a never-ending provocative of argument, occasionally leading to heated dispute. Unlike the ornithological and the botanical questions, however, the nautical discussion is without an exclusive court of arbitration to which the disputants may turn for a ruling. Faleoner and Jal, those excellent authorities; the former in English, and the latter a Polyglot, while definitive in their day, have their limitations, and these are confined to a period antedating the rigs which give rise to the interesting discussion now experiencing a revival. Where then can we turn for comfort? No more admiral nor captain is in a position to arbitrate; nor can we accept without question the ruling of the nautical editor, however capable he may be, unless his view is supported by authority.

With this preamble I come to the editorial in this morning's Advertiser, from which I learn that "our American nomenclature," differing from that of "our British brethren," gives the name ship to a four-masted vessel, square-rigged upon three masts only.

In the face of this unqualified statement or *enthronement*, it is perhaps presumptuous for me to intrude my *Bunsby* without a faithful *Cuttle* in support. In fact, like a good old mess-mate of my early days, whose well-meant desire to impart information to his nautical associates was rewarded in general by ridicule and contumely, I am prompted to premise by saying "If I might speak and live—"

So, if I might speak and live, would it be in order for me to enquire if the *Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia* will be recognized as good *American* authority; and if in the absence of *reliable* modern precedent exclusively nautical, its dictum in matters maritime will be accepted as conclusive? If "yes," let me quote from page 5576 of Volume VII of the 1906 edition of the *Century*.

"Four-masted vessels which are square-rigged on all four masts are called *four-masted ships*; those which have fore-and-aft sails on the after mast are called *four-masted barks*."

Please note my use of the word "reliable" in connection with so much of my query as affirms by implication the absence of modern guides to maritime nomenclature. I am not unimpressed of the fact that at least one government publication is in existence showing an illustration in support of the contention in opposition to the definition in the *Century*. But as authority, its origin and its lack of supporting text or other official utterance deprive it of weight sufficient to oppose to a work whose merits are so well grounded as that from which I have quoted above.

Respectfully and apologetically,
SAM. W. VERY.
Naval Station, Honolulu, T. H.
April 10, 1908.

THE ANTI-PINKHAM NATIVES TO RALLY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Editor Advertiser: Please allow me through your valuable space to contradict the statement made in the Hawaiian Star of yesterday afternoon, (April 10th) in re the mass meeting that is called for tonight. I strongly protest against the misleading article; that the meeting which has been called by me should be published as for the purpose of endorsing Mr. Pinkham to a reappointment.

Mr. Pinkham is no friend of the Hawaiians. We are anxious to get him out so that the proper treatment may be given our unfortunates at Kalaupapa. We are convinced that any man with any honor in him is far more worthy to take the post than L. E. Pinkham.

Whatever Hawaiian has spoken in Mr. Pinkham's behalf is a dead issue to the people at large. You can take this from me as an authority on Hawaiian ideas.

I do not know whose Hawaiian authority the Star speaks from, but if it comes from any of the "Committee of Ten" that lied to the people on the Wallace-Kalaupapa agreement, you may be sure that authority is not worth the paper it's written on.

Those who speak against the reappointment of Pinkham tonight for the benefit of our sick unfortunates at Kalaupapa will be the Hawaiian leaders in the next campaign for election—for the people feel that they are the true men of our race.

I think the Governor will look more for the rights of the majority and not for the benefit of the few who are agitating the reappointment of Pinkham so that the contracts from the appropriation for the Care and Maintenance of Lepers are not lost from their greedy purses.

MARY HAAHEO ATCHERLEY.

GET A BOTTLE TODAY.

Colic, pains in the stomach, and diarrhoea are not only painful, but may indicate a serious disorder. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy relieves promptly and cures permanently. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

JAPANESE EDITORS UNITED REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT

The Japanese press of Honolulu, in a series of calmly reasoned editorial, has been pointing out that the preservation of harmony between the Japanese and the other residents of the Territory depends to a considerable extent upon the action of Governor Frear on Monday in his selection of a president of the Board of Health. Each one of the three leading Japanese dailies approaches this subject as one on which it feels that the exigencies of the case demand some expression, although each expressly states that under ordinary circumstances the Japanese have no right to criticize or applaud any of the appointments of the Governor.

The Japanese Daily Chronicle, which is an attempt has been made to show has refused to take up the issue, has devoted considerable space to it. In an editorial published on Tuesday last, it says:

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNOR FREAR

"Since President Pinkham of the Board of Health wrote to our Consul upon so-called international good manners, he is roasted on all sides, although there remains the Evening Bulletin still on his side. That paper is known well as Pinkham's tool."

"We disagree to the Territory and misfortune to the people that such a man sit at the head of a department."

"An official who has lost the respect of the people is not fit to be the president of the Board of Health. And, unfortunately, Mr. Pinkham has lost all respect from our countrymen, who compose the majority of the population."

"We sincerely hope that Governor Frear uses his usual discretion in the appointment of a new chief of the Board of Health."

The next article appears on Thursday and the Chronicle devotes its whole editorial column to the one topic ending it as follows: "The public is against the reappointment of Mr. Pinkham and we know our wise Governor will not fail to appoint a proper man, considering the honor and welfare of the Territory."

The Chronicle's third article reads as follows: "The appointment of the president of the Board of Health being now under consideration by the Governor, we believe it to be opportune to express our opinion in the question. President Pinkham has been always opposed to us and we considered him to be at the head of an anti-Japanese movement in Hawaii. Very recently when we petitioned Governor Frear for permission to send our settlement brethren home, Mr. Pinkham's attitude was not altogether kind to us. He tried his usual mischief in putting obstacles in the way of such a charitable move. His mean attitude toward our physicians after they had put forth their time and energy is well remembered."

He has incurred the anger of 70,000 Japanese residents by sending very improper and impertinent letters to our Consul repeatedly.

"Mr. W. R. Castle is right in saying that the feeling of the Japanese community in the appointment of an official under whose control a mass of Japanese must come, should be considered in the appointment of such an official. As we constitute the majority of the population whose health and tranquility largely effect the welfare of the Territory we hope the Governor will appoint a proper person of high character who may be respected by all, putting aside recommendations from those who are acting for their individual gain. We believe our attitude in the matter of Mr. Pinkham's reappointment should be made clear to the Governor in a way most convincing to him."

NIPPUN JIJI IN LINE.

The Nippon Jiji in its editorial says: "A high handed policy has been followed from time to time by President Pinkham of the Board of Health. This attitude of Mr. Pinkham has been manifested in his recent correspondence to the representative of our Government. We would suggest, without hesitation, to the president of the Board of Health, to resign from his office for the sake of tranquility between the races within the Territory."

HAWAII SHINPO EMPHATIC.

The Hawaii Shinpo, in addition to its editorial which was translated before, expresses the Japanese public opinion in saying: "We have always tried to refrain from criticizing the acts of legislative and executive officials of the Territory. We always remember that this is not our home. So far as the matter had no bearing upon our welfare, which we consider in many respects coincides with that of the Territory, we had never interfered with the administration. This is due to our respect to the administration of the Territory and to the people."

"However, we feel it to be our duty to express the public opinion among us concerning the reappointment of President Pinkham before our Governor makes up his mind. During President Pinkham's incumbency we have seen a certain enmity expressly manifested in his policies toward us. He has shown such an attitude toward our respected Consul in his official capacity. Such acts from a high official of a Government should not be overlooked, especially in this Territory where it tends to mislead the majority of its population whose tranquility is necessary to the welfare of the whole people. We feel justified in this particular instance in criticizing the deeds of Mr. Pinkham. A government official, in our opinion, in as high a position as Mr. Pinkham is, ought to treat people alike and with respect."

CAPTAIN GIVES UP CABIN TO SEAMAN SITE FOR BATTERY IS TO BE FILLED

It isn't every sea captain who would give up his cabin to a sick seaman. But that is what Captain Cutler of the barkentine Kikikita, which arrived here Thursday from Port Gamble, did.

On Friday, March 12, Captain Cutler shipped Jack McEwen, Glasgow born, but American reared, aged 24, as a sailor on board the Kikikita. The next day McEwen complained of a sore throat, and the Captain told him he was afraid of those sore throats at sea. But McEwen insisted that it was nothing but the effect of a bad cold and bad whiskey, and Captain Cutler, who never tasted whiskey in his life, thought that would account for any sore throat. But the throat kept getting worse, and by the time the Kikikita got fairly out into the Pacific, McEwen was evidently a very sick man. The Captain took him out of the forecastle and back into his own cabin, himself taking a smaller cabin on the port side of the dining cabin. McEwen was never able to leave his bed until a day or two before reaching this port when he was able to sit up a little.

When Dr. Moore of the Marine Hospital service boarded the Kikikita he pronounced McEwen convalescing from an attack of diphtheria. Captain Cutler had suspected that was the disease. As near as he could diagnose it symptomatically by the aid of a book on family medicine, he had concluded it was diphtheria, though it didn't in all particulars fit the description in the book. However he gave the book treatment for diphtheria including doses of kerosene oil and, as the patient recovered, Dr. Cutler and the family medicine book ought to be credited with the cure. McEwen was taken to the Quarantine station to be taken care of until his convalescence is complete.

CHASED THE LEI GIRLS.

A soldier from the transport Buford, who had acquired a jag and along with it an overdeveloped idea of what was funny, amused himself yesterday afternoon by making violent love to the lei sellers at the corner of Hotel and Fort street, lurching around in pursuit of those who eluded his embraces. He was finally taken in charge by a police officer and led back aboard the transport.

Sporting Editor E. W. Smith of Chicago referred the Gotch-Hackenschmidt bout.

WADE SAYS HE'S OFFICIALLY FREE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

United States District Judge S. B. Dole yesterday morning denied a writ of habeas corpus applied for by George Wade, negro, who pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life in August, 1899.

In 1901 Wade was ordered discharged from custody, in habeas corpus proceedings, and now he contends that such order has never been annulled, but remains in full force, and that he is entitled to his liberty.

Upon his second conviction he was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for ten years.

Although Judge Dole has disallowed the petition of Wade, evidence will be received in support of the alleged decision.

Says the court in its opinion denying the petition for release under habeas corpus:

"Practice—Habeas corpus—Proof of oral decision not entered in the record: A prisoner brings proceedings for a writ of habeas corpus and the judge orders his discharge. The respondent gives notice of appeal and the prisoner continues in custody. Long afterwards he brings new proceedings in habeas corpus in another jurisdiction, reciting such former order of discharge. The respondent alleges hearing an appeal, a former case and that the order of discharge appealed from was reversed by the court and prisoner remanded, but shows no copy of decision or order or record of any kind, only reciting 'as more fully appears on the minutes of appellate court. Held, denying prayer for discharge, that evidence of such decision would be received with caution and considered."

VARIETY IN COURT LIFE.

Federal Judge Dole yesterday morning found it necessary to admonish an officer of the court in the person of Attorney George A. Davis, inasmuch as the gentleman named developed too ardent an enthusiasm in the pursuit of an idea and failed to clothe his sentiments in as gracious a text as was advisable and likewise put too large a tone in some of his remarks. It is seldom, if ever, that the tolerant incumbent of the United States district bench has to fall back on discipline to the extent of correcting a lawyer, but in the case of Attorney Davis, His Honor at least made it plain that the dignity of the tribunal of which he was the representative must be maintained. Judge Dole, however, did not do what he might have done—commit the gentleman for contempt.

The incident was in connection with the admiralty case in which five sailors are suing the American schooner A. J. West, Captain Yarnesberg, for wages alleged to be due, passage money back to Grays Harbor, where they embarked, and \$100 maintenance each until they shall arrive at the port named.

George Davis appeared for the sailors. The schooner sailed on Thursday morning for Grays Harbor, the captain leaving security with the court for judgment should it be rendered against him.

Evidence taken before U. S. Commissioner Hatch was not ready for presentation, and the matter was continued until Friday of next week. This was the signal for Attorney Davis to make remarks concerning Court Reporter Deas, with whom it appears he had a dispute at the beginning of the same case, and after finishing with Deas the attorney addressed himself to Judge Dole in a manner that was offensive, though he may not have intended it in that way.

"You have a way of speaking, Mr. Davis," said the court, "which is very offensive and even insulting. The words in themselves are not especially bad, but you have a way of emphasizing that changes their complexion. You have got to learn to curb yourself and your language, not only to the court, but also to your brother counsel. It is noticeable that you are impertinent, and I don't care to tolerate it any longer."

A CARD FROM MR. DAVIS.

Editor Advertiser: The evening papers roasted me for saying in the U. S. court, "Will Your Honor hear me?" If I had committed some awful crime the condemnation could not have been more pronounced, but I have done the Territory and Honolulu some service and therefore when you, Mr. Editor, "These unlucky deeds relate speak of me as I am, nothing extenuate nor set down ought in malice."

I was forced to resign as U. S. Commissioner, after eighteen months of faithful service; nothing wrong with my accounts or the way I performed my duty but I was told that as a matter of policy, I would be let out on the 31st of March, 1908. It seemed an injustice to me, no matter what the world might think. Is it any wonder that I blundered before the court that removed me without cause or more properly forced me to resign. I am indeed sorry that I gave offence; sorry that I have not the manners of a Chesterfield or the polish of a Laurier. It was a bad day. I was sorry that I ever accepted any office in this Territory at the hands of my friends. Far better for my peace of mind, my financial condition and for my happiness here upon earth, if I had refused to accept any office or honors from my friends in this Territory of Hawaii. I am grateful for all the favors of the past and endeavor to be like the "smoothest couriers that please the powers that are best" in the future. All I ask is not to be judged too harshly for losing my temper in the court room. After all, I don't think I committed an unpardonable offence, but I was in the wrong; for one must govern himself and his passions if he would succeed in life. Please insert this as a favor to one who tries hard "to do unto others, as he would they should do unto him."

Yours sincerely,
GEO. A. DAVIS.

IAUKEA'S COURSE IS ENDORSED

The second day's meeting of the Oahu Association opened Saturday morning with a prayer service. It was followed by a stirring, earnest address by Rev. J. P. Erdman, on the "True Brotherhood of the Churches of Hawaii, and the real effective working spirit of each Church."

The business session received a report of the special committee on resolutions, appointed Friday. The two following resolutions were presented, and adopted unanimously, with considerable remark and enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the Oahu Association put itself on record as heartily in favor of the closing of Iwilei, and the enforcement of the laws.

Resolved, That we give the fullest support to our Sheriff, Mr. Iaukea, in the stand that he has taken to rigidly enforce the laws, not only on this place but throughout the city, and throughout the whole island.

In connection with the passing of the above resolutions, the following facts were forcefully brought before the meeting by Rev. Mr. Nakulua and others:

A bad place has been closed, but there is still much work to be done in opposing this evil and protecting the homes. Every Hawaiian father and mother should feel a deep responsibility in this matter, and all should exert themselves to withstand the springing up again of this danger.

In this Territory of the United States, where freedom and true liberty must prevail, neither slavery nor this, most debasing of all servitude, can legally exist. To allow it is not a necessary evil, but a public crime.

The conference subject was the "Churches and Christian Endeavor." Mr. Ho Kwai Tak spoke of the Chinese church.

The great growth of Christian Endeavor in China was also spoken of, as well as some of the needs of Chinese Christian Endeavorers in Honolulu.

Rev. Nakulua spoke for the Hawaiian churches and Christian Endeavor on the subject of the Pledge.

A report from the Japanese church on "Relation of the Young People to the Church," was also presented and debated.

SUCCESSOR NAMED FOR JARED G. SMITH

Dr. E. V. Wilcox, A. B., A. M., Ph.D., of the office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, has been appointed to succeed Jared G. Smith as Director in Charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station. He will arrive here from Washington about June 15 to take charge of the work here.

Dr. Wilcox is a well-known scientist and author and a member of a number of leading societies, including the Economic Entomologist, Veterinary Medical Association, the Oriental Society and the Washington Entomological Society.

HELENE FROM PUNALUU.

Steamer Helene, Captain Richard Nelson, arrived yesterday morning from Punaluu with 1200 bags of sugar for C. Brewer & Co. From Kalaupapa she brought 75 head of cattle for the Metropolitan Meat Co.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pura Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by druggists throughout the world.